THE STATE CHARITIES.

RESULT OF THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION. E. K. APGAR'S REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE LEGIS-LATURE BY CONTROLLER OLCOTT-EXTRAVA-GANT MANAGEMENT-STATE SUPERVISION-

COST OF BUILDINGS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 9 .- It has frequently been asserted in the Legislature of late years that the State asylums and hospitals are being extravagantly conducted. Controller Olcott, in view of these assertions, and also of his own opinion while scanning the accounts of some of these institutions that they the accounts of some of these institutions that they paid too much for certain articles, asked the Legisleture last year to appropriate \$5,000 for the res. lature last year to appropriate \$5,000 for the purpose of having a thorough investigation made of the financial affairs and business administration of the penal and charitable institutions of the State. The request was granted. During the succeeding Summer the Controller appointed Edgar K. Apgar as his agent in the work. Mr. Apgar submitted the result of his investigation to the Legislature to-day.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT. In submitting Mr. Apgar's report, Controller Olcott prefaces it with the following remarks and sug-

I submit herewith the report of E. K. Apgar, who was appended by me to investigate the allisits of the charitable institutions of the State. Under examination the subject developed so much of interest that more time has been used than was at first deemed necessary. The claborate tables in the appendix have been prepared with great care, and they prove their usefulness by demonstrating the need of establishing a responsible supervision ever the charities maintained by the State. The expenses of the several State institutions, anded to the sum expended by the State for the support of insistent in institutions are the supervision of the table state institutions, amount in the argregate to more than \$1,000,000 animally. It is expected that the joint expenses of the cannels and prisons for the current year will be less than the above sum. It southing is medeat to strengthen the story told by the tables in favor of greater care and supervision, this statement scens to be all that is necessary. The text of the report in a measure, presents an analysis of its tables, and various instructive comparisons are made between the institutions of our State and those of other States and countries. I submit herewith the report of E. K. Apgar, who was

States and countries.

I beg to suzgest the following plan to the Legislature, as calculated to produce the desired supervision, and that, too, without creating a new department, or adding to the expenses of government: First, Require all the receipts of the institutions to be paid into the State Treasury. Provide appropriations so differently large to cover all their expenses, the appropriations to be advanced by the Controller upon monthly estimates. Second, Require the appropriations asked for annually to be estimated for and submitted to the State Board of Charties on October 1, of each year. Make is the duty of sand board to examine said estimates, and certify the amount needed by each institution to the Legislature. No appropriations to be made for any purpose, except they are so certified. Third, make if the duty of the State Board of Charties to require of the dustitutions an annual report classified as to the Hems of expense and receipt, covering such definite as the board may deem wise. Also a statement of the quantity and prices of the various articles used. It seems to me that, with those three simple requirements, all the elements of a complete supervison will be in the hands of the property with a statement of the I beg to suggest the following plan to the Legislature.

Mr. Apgar begins his report with a statement of the Institutions, twenty or more in number, which he has visited. His investigation was made more difficult by the want of uniformity in the keeping of accounts. On

this hend the report says:

No greater check to pessible extravarance could be devised to an such uniformity coupled with a degree of elearness that would render it possible, for those interested, to make a fair analysis of the figures and proper comparisons of expenditures, comparing one institution with another, white making proper allowance for the different circumstances under which each is placed. It is obvious, however, that uniformity in bookkeeping and in the presentation of their financial statements, is not likely to be secured so long as each institution has a different and entirely independent system of administration.

STATE SUPERVISION. On the subject of State supervision Mr. Apgar speaks

I am very clear that the best interests of the State and of the several institutions would be subserved by a more direct State supervision than now exists. Its ad-vantages would be numerous. In addition to securing the uniformity which has been spoken of, there would be some one representing the interests of the State, as the uniformity which has been spoken of, there would be some one representing the interests of the State, as distinct from local technic or professional pride, which semetimes leads to undue expenditure. It would secure uniformity of treatment. Now each institution comes to the Legislature directly, seeking such aid as its superintendent or its board of managers may deem regoistic. One superintendent may have economical ideas, another extravagant ones. The Legislature cannot know of the necessaties in each case, and must largely rely upon the statements of superintendents. The result is, that when the necessity exists or appropriations by the state for any one of the secural institutions, its superintendent is obliged to present himself before the Legislature, perhaps to remain in Abbany many days during the Winter, and to make such efforts to secure the sums needed as to sudject tim to the imputation of spending much time in lobbying for appropriations, which could be better spent in the performance of the ordinary duties of superintendence at home. Neither the superintendent nor any other officer of a State institution should be compelled, or indeed allowed, to appear at Allouny, year after year, to lobby through the appropriations which may be necessary. All estimates should be recommended by, one supervising body or person. This would not only protect the State Treasury, but would be an actual benefit to State institutions. The Legislature would have confidence in the recommendations of such a fead, and needed appropriations could be secured without the boards of managers and superintendent spending half the Winter, or any part of it, in Albany. All receipts ought to in the in lobbying for appropriations, which are directly and as to sudded time to the imputation of spending time in lobbying for appropriations, which are duties of superintendence at home, or the superintendent nor any other officer of a institution should be compelled, or indeed almost an advantage of the appropriations which may be necessary, the appropriation of the state of the intervention of the failure, similar to the state of the smallest detail, the best possible torms in the outliness of the smallest detail, the best possible torms in the outliness of the smallest detail, the best possible torms in the outliness of the smallest detail, the best possible torms in the outliness of the smallest detail, the best possible torms in the outliness of the smallest detail, the best possible torms in the outliness of the smallest detail, the best possible torms in the outliness of the smallest detail, the best possible torms in the outliness of the smallest detail, the best possible to the smallest detail, de on monthly estimates, as in the case of the

Mr. Appar did not think it necessary to go into the subject of prison management. He reports that the establishment of one responsible head had justified the most Banguine expectations of this system. GROWTH OF EXPENDITURES.

Of the growth of expenditures in the management of State institutions some remarkable illustrations are

The New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in any of New-York, for the year 1860 contained an age humber of immunes estimated at 300. The cest of support, including salaries and wages, provisions supplies, clothing, the and hight, and a lother ordicatestes, except ordinary repairs, was \$160.47 per a for the year; including repairs, \$174.43. Last (1878), the average number of immates was The cost of support, including as before all ordicated as a support of the repairs, \$203.27. It may be that that in some respects the cost of support in 1860. Many articles have failed below even an institution is now becessarily somewhat greater in 1860. Many articles have failed below even the distribution of the rear; but in the main it is probable including labor and all ruless purchased under the of provisions and supplies, the average cost is now ify in excess of the prices prevaling at that time, must, surely, be claimed however, that there is any increase as would account for the fact that the perferred as would account for the fact that the perferred as would account for the fact that the perferred as would account for the fact that the perferred as would account for the fact that the perferred as would account for the fact that the perferred as would account for the fact that the perferred as would account for the fact that the perferred as a second account for the fact that the second account for the second account for the second accoun ling. It will be remembered that in that year the rimoney with which all the supplies had to be purded and all the wages paid was depreciated so a total it represented not more than said its face in gold. It would surely be expected that now a wallay for per cannot be a gold standard, and when size of labor and of provisions has been reduced aby 50 per cent below the average of 1805, that financial critical of the institution should show a certrain from that time. Went are no facts In, with an average number of 363 minutes, the cost apport including as before, all ordinary expenses, prepairs, was \$257 26 per capita for the year; using repairs, \$350 per capita. In 1878, with an average number of 494, the cost of support including of support including, as before, all ordinary expenses, except repairs, was \$227 26 per capita for the year; including repairs, \$250 per capita to 1878, with an average number of \$49\$, the capita to 1878, with an average number of \$49\$, the capita to 1878, with an average number of \$49\$, the capita to the year; including repairs, was \$270.75 per capita for the year; including repairs, \$293.27 per capita for the year; including repairs, \$293.27 per capita the solution to the year; including repairs, \$293.27 per capita; it is difficult to execute for an increase of more than 20 per cent in the per capita cost of support for 1878 over 1865 upon any theory consistent with the belief that the hashinino is now managed with all the economy and all the carofininess possible in connection with its affairs. Either the provision formerly made for its immates was wholly inadequate, or that now provided is in excess of their real requirements. Let us see in what consists this increase. Take the hem of salaries and wages, in 1860 the amount expended for the salaries and vages, in 1860 the amount expended for capita; in 1865 the amount expended for covisions was \$16,160 SJ, or \$50 s7 per capita; in 1865 the amount spen for the same reties was \$24,328.85, or \$94.57 per capita; in 1865 the same in \$173 the cost of provisions and supplies was \$24,181 99, or \$89.44 per capita; it is difficult to be their their might not have been a greater reduction than that or \$5.13 per capita in the cost of previsions for the institution since 1860.

Under this head are found some extraordinary exempts in

Under this head are found some extraordinary exemples of increase in the amount of sup, lies consumed in the institution; for instance: From 1861 to 1878, with an increase of 61 per cent in the number of inmates, the number of pounds of butchers' meat consumed increased 161 per cent, or just 100 per cent more than the increase In inmates; in 1861 the consumption of milk was 1,059 quarts; in 1878 it was 105,575 quarts.

In the New-York Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, Mr. Apgar found the comparative expenditures entirely sat-

Of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum the report

Taking, however, its present capacity, one hundred, it appears that it has cost \$10,000 per capita to increase a home for the cure of inchrintes. Counting the number actually present during the pass year the cost of the institution has been about \$27,000 per capita. When the interest on this sum is added to the per capita cost of support for the year 1878, it makes the real expense of maintaining cace patient for the year about \$2,200. This seems a pretty large sum to expend in an effort which as yet cannot be called other than experimental, though there are those who believe it has already proved a failure. If we consider, however, only the county particular them the institution, the result is a startling one. * * This being a charitable institution we need then only consider it in its relation to the county patients who are committed to its charge under the law, and whose support is paid for by the counties. There were six such quring the past year. The counties paid for their support \$7 per week, amounting to the State Treasury for year. The amount paid out of the State Treasury for

salaries and wages and expenses of commissioners for the last year was \$6,337, being over \$1,056 for each county patient. The interest on the outlay of \$1,000,000 at 7 per cent is \$70,000, being \$11,666 for each county patient. This would make the cost of supporting, for the year 1878, each inwate of the Inchriate Asylum who can properly be considered as depending upon the charity of the State. \$13,087. There is something almost grotesque in the appearance of these results, and it it were not for the question of taxes, which imparts a serious view to the subject, the experience of the State in connection with its fluctriate Asylum, would seem farcical. * * It is quite evident that it would be an act of folly for the State to continue paying \$6,000 a year for salaries, in order that five or six county patients may be cared for at \$7, and thirty private patients at from \$10 to \$20 a week.

eek. For the sake of comparing financial results in the New-

Name of Institution.	Average No. of patients.	Annual cost per capita, excluding repairs.	Annual cost per capita, including repairs.
1. Asylum for Insane, Toronto	651	\$124.30	\$133.39
2. Asylum for Ins., Brattlebore, Vt.	472	136.07	150 77
3. Asving for Insane, London, Ont.	604	136 84	140.20
4. Hospital for Insane, Halifax N S.	347	140 46	154 27
5. State Lanatte As. Jackson, Miss.	300	161 34	167.58
6. Hospital for Insane, Dayton, Ohio.	371	161.88	166 00
7. State Lun. Hos., Taunton, Mass.	727	162 81	194 90
8, State Lunane Hospital, North-	470	10634	183 72
ampton, Mass.	577	17 35	177 19
9 Hos. for Insane, Cleveland, Ohio	503	177.77	180 60
0. Hos. for Insane, St. Peter's Mich. I. Central Ins. As. Jacksonville, Ill.	487	185 52	217.81
	770	202 69	213 64
	542	206 11	216 92
3. Hospital for Ins., Oshkosh, Wis. 4. Maine Ins. Hos., Augusta, Me.	411	2.849	219 45
5. State Lun As, Harrisburg, Penn.	4:14	213.93	231 59
6. Hos. for Ins., Middletewn, Conn.	4433	226.24	24 34
7. Hos. for Insane, Catonsville, Md.	24.5	235 15	246 01
8. State Lunatic Hos., Utica, N. Y.	608	283 96	362 53
g. Hud. R. St. Hos., P'keepste, N.Y.	219	353 20	365 59
0. State Homosopathic Asylum, Mid- dletown, N. Y	109	419.75	431 14
NNUAL COST, AGGREGATE AND SALARIES AND WAGES FOR T) Pr	R CAPI	I

Name of Institution.	9 . 5	Salaries and Wages.		
		Aggregate cost.	Cost per capita.	
1. Insane Asy'um. Toronto. Ont	651	\$22,897.13	\$35.17	
2. Insane Asylum, Brattleboro, Vt.		17.817.18		
3. Iusa e Asylum, Loudon, Ont	604	22,514 50	36.94	
4. In-ane Hospital, Hallfax, N. S.			40.32	
5. State Lun'e Asy., Jackson, Miss			46.26	
6. Insane Ho-pital, Dayton, Ohio.		25,610 73	44.8	
7. State Lun'e Asv. Taunten Mass	727		38.87	
8. State Lunatic Asylum, North-				
ampton Mass.	476	25,880 77	54.37	
9. Insane Hosp., Cleveland, Ohto	577		48.41	
10. Insane Hosp., St. Peters, Minn.	563		44 21	
11. Cen. In. Asy., Jacksonville, Ill.		30,604 69	62.8	
12. Gev. Insane Hosp., Washington		47,883 39	62 1	
13. Insano Hosp., Oshkosh, Wis	542	82,266 29	59.53	
14. Maine In. Hosp., Augusta, Me.	411	20.494.74	49.8	
1A State Lan Asy Harrisburg, Pa.	434	27,653 02	63.7	
16. Insane Hosp., Middletown Ct.	463	34.088 17	75.5	
17. Insane Hosp., Catonaville, Md.,	245	18,687 54	76.25	
18. State Lun. Asylum. Utica, N. Y.	608	56,918 92	93.6	
19, H. R. Sta e Asy., Poughkeepste 20, State Homoopathic Asy., Mid-	219	34,181 06	156 08	
gletown, N. Y.	109	16,020 88	146.99	

ANNUAL COST PER CAPITA OF SUPPLIES, AND FUEL AND LIGHT, FOR THE

Name of Institution.	Average No.	Annual cost per capita of provis fore and supplies.	Approal costs per capita of fuel and light.
1. Asylum for the Insane, Toronto,	651	\$53 14	\$23.24
2. Asylum for Iusane, litattleboro	472 604	* 54 52	1679
3. Asylum for Insane, London, Ont. 4. Bespital for Insane, Halifax	347		15 18
5. State Lun. Asy., Jackson, Miss	350	56.39	11 19
6. Hospital for Insane, Dayton, Ohlo	571	70.81	15 63
7. State Lun. Hos., Taunton, Mass.	727	71.70	20 14
8. State Lunatic Hospital, North- ampton, Mass	476	59 37	19 01
9. Hospital for Insane, Cleveland	577	55 67	19.87
10. Hos for Insane, St. Peters, Minn	5//3		80 72
11. Cent'l Ing. Asy., Jacksonville, 111	487 770	63.55	10.55
12. Gov. insane lies. Washington			26.56
13. Insane Hospital, Oshkosh. Wis.	411		21.07
 Maine Insane Hos., Augusta, de. State Lun. Asv., Harrisburg, Penn 			18.83
16. Insane Hos., Middletown, Conn.	4.03	79.95	17 51
17. Insane Hos, Catonsville, Md	2245	77.42	26.63
18. State Lunatte Asy., Utica, N. Y.	609		
19. H. R. State Hos., Poughkeepele	219	140.78	28 39
20. state Homosopathic Asylum, Mid- dletown, N. Y	109	157 22	57 83

tion of having her three a-ylums in which are received for treatment the acute insane occupy the highest place in the scale of expenditure of any in the list; and not merely the highest, but so much higher, taking the three ogether, than any others as to attract and deserve crious consideration."

After a somewhat elaborate statement of the excellent management and results of the Massachusetts State Insane Asvium, at Northampton, and a compari-son of it in these respects with the Utica Asylum, the

I am glad to believe there is no reason for thinking

onnection with the argument sometimes advanced in favor of expensive management on the ground that vastiv improved appliances and treatment will effect a cure in so much shorter time that they are pecuniary profitable. A brief examination of this question will show "that since 1850, during the very period when the cost of asylum management has so largely increased, there has been a steady decrease in the number of refeported recoveries." On this head Mr. Angar quotes from the annual report of Dr. Phuv Earl, superintend-ent of the asylum at Northsampton, Mass., which pre-sents the following table concerning the venerable McLean Asylum at Somerville, Mass.

Date.	Admit-	Recov- erel.	Daily av'ge.	Whole cost.	cost per capita.	
1840	148	75 65	128 164 171	\$20,919 63 32,892 00 83,130 09		48.38 43.92 57.34
1854 1854	120	59 56	195	46,724 31 60,867 26	6 09	49.16 45.53
1861 1865	111	61 64 38	193 186	59,478 92 63.3 1 87 120,885 84	6 30 12 50	48.65 46.84
1870 1872 1875		33 15 16	187 173 151	134,339 63 157,827 60 105,660 47	16 50 21 07	16,13 18,82
1876	5915	18	160	164,973.80	19.72	19,56

18/7 110 15 175 143,148 94 15 66 13,63 URGENCY OF RETRENCHMENT.

Upon the subject of retrenchment the report says that there is a limit to the amount which the State and the counties will provide for charitable purposes, and that it is better that this sum should be so used " as to reach all for whom it was intended than that half of them should be maintained in State institutions in a costly manner and at a high rate of expenditure per capita, while the other half are left without even such dinary care as humanity demands." Mr. Apgar says

The argument is not for pushing economy to the ex The argument is not for pushing economy to the extent of parsimony; but for such reasonable prudence as
will enable the authorities, with the amount of money
at their dispasal, to reach all, instead of halt, those for
whom it is our duty to care. It is necessary to consult
what we have to do with, as well as what we would like
to do. It there are so many thousands who need our
care—and we know from experience that there is a limit
to the means which it is possible to obtain for that purpace—it is surely the dictate of prudence, of wisdom,
and, not loss, of true philanthropy, to exercise such a
supervision and degree of economy as will allow all to
participate in the blessings of our charity, rather than

The report closes with some statistics as to the cost of uildings erected and equipped for charitable purposes in connection with which occurs the following para

The average per capita value of all the private dwelling in the county (Dutchess) is \$356.92, being slightly more than enc-numb of the cost of the buildings creeted by the State for the care of the indigent insane. It seems stranges that the per capits cost of buildings creeted for a charitable purpose and to hold over \$90 inmates should be nearly nine times as great as the per capits valuation of the separate buildings in which reside the people, who not only support themselves, but who are reined upon to turnish the means for such extravarant expenditure. The building of the Homosopatine Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, was commenced in 1872. Its present capacity is 200; cost of its construction, excluding fundamental control of the properties of the buildings again 147; making the per capita cost of the buildings again and of the private awellings in Orange County, in which this nationals are the located, is \$227.90. The bureaux of the institution is located, is

CLAIMS FOR DUTY ON SUGARS.

The suit brought by the Government against Youngs & Co. to recover duty on sugar which had been underweighed by one Mitchell, ex-Government reigher, was summed up yesterday before Judge Choate in the United States District Court. Counsel for the defence contended that the suit was the outgrowth of a conspiracy among certain sugar dealers, and some minor Government officials. He charged that one official, who had been active in preparing the suit, wh he claimed to be acting for the benefit of the pub-service, had the more increasing multiwoff a high place in the Custom House. Judge Choute will give t

"How dare you say 'damn' before me ?"
aeverely inquired a clergyman of a losfer. "How did
I know you wanted to say 'damn' first," retorted this

MR. TALMAGE ON TRIAL.

TWO IMPORTANT WITNESSES TESTIFY. DR. VAN DYKE AND THE REV. MR. CEOSBY ON THE STAND-A FALSE IMPRESSION REMOVED FROM DR. SPEAR'S MIND-DR. VAN DYKE DE-CLARES THAT HE NEVER SUGGESTED OR AD-VISED THAT PROCEEDINGS BE BROUGHT AGAINST MR. TALMAGE-THE PART PLAYED BY

MR. CROSBY.

Two important witnesses, Dr. Van Dyke and Mr. Crosby, testified yesterday before the Brooklyn Presbytery in reference to MraTalmage's alleged falsehood and deceit. Dr. Van Dyke asserted that he was not instrumental in bringing the proceedings which resulted in this trial, and narrated at length his part in the Hathaway trouble. Mr.Crosby was on the stand for only twenty minutes. He stated that Mr. Talmage said to him just a year ago that many members of the Presbytery would be greatly delighted to see the Tabernacle submerged. It was expected that the cross-examination of Dr. Van Dyke by Dr. Spear would be very fively. Early in the trial Dr. Spear remarked, "I shall be delighted to cross-examine my brother Van Dyke," and the well-known relations between these two clergymen led to a belief that there would be an interesting cross-fire when Dr. Van Dyke was on the stand. Those who looked for this, however, were disappointed, as both counsel and witness seemed anxious to repress any outburst. When Dr. Spear turned him over to his colleague, Dr. Van Dyke remarked that the examination had gone on pleasantly, and with Christian propriety. The even tenor of the day was once interrupted when the Rev. Mr. Jones declared that Mr. Millard was putting questions in a dishonest way. Mr. Miliard indignantly denied the truth of

this accusation, and demanded a retraction. The prosecution in the case is drawing to a close. Mr. Crosby will continue his testimony today, and only a few other witnesses remain. There is a possibility that the case against Mr. Talmage will be finished to-day, and it is likely that it will not continue beyond this week.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

After the ordinary preliminary proceedings Mr. McCullagh called the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke as a witness. He testified that he had been a member of the Presbytery since 1870. He first met Mr. Hathaway in the Spring of 1876, and conversed with him later in that year in reference to his going to Princeton. He gave him a letter of introduction to the professors

Q.-Is that your article in The Presbyterian (handing the witness a printed paper) ! A .- Yes, sir; that is cut from my own scrap-book, with my indersement on it, entitled "Brookiyn Churches and Books."

The article was here offered in evidence, and read by McCullagh. It stated, among other things, that Mr. Talmage was a popular prencher; his audience was numbered by thousands, and the additions to his church by hundreds. The seats in his church were nominally free, though it always received from regular attendants, under the name of sub scriptions, what other churches called pew rents. And yet the church had rolled up to five years an increase of ndebtedness of \$70,000, making the entire debt over \$100,000, and was compelled to borrow money for its running expenses at 1 per cent a month. The article also spoke at length in regard to a work written by Dr. Butier, and Dr. Spear's book on " Religion and the State." During the reading the moderator objected on the ground that the whole article was not important. Mr. McCuliagh said that the witness wished to have the whole read in order to reveal his animus in writing the article.

Dr. Spear-That is an improper remark. Mr. McCullagh-Then I say that the whole is neces-

Dr. Van Dyke (to the moderator)-I desire to have the

Q .- Did you ever correct any statements in this articlef A .- I never made any corrections. I believed it to be correct, and I believe so still. After an interview with Dr. Talmage, in which I failed to get the facts and figures, I published a card withdrawing the statement about the Tabernacle, although I said that I believed it

TALMAGE'S OPINION OF HATHAWAY. Q.—When did you see Dr. Inimage after you called at his house! A.—I called because of an article in The Presbuterian, impeaching the statements of my article. As soon as I received the paper I went to Dr. Tal-mage's house, but was unable to see him. I returned to my study and in about an hour Dr. Talmage called. He began by denouncing the correctness of my articlethe correct statement and allow me use his name as my authority. He demanded authority for making the statement. I said that I my authority for making the statement. I said that I knew the facts from their common notoriety and from some of the present efficers. He demanded who they were and I declined to tell him. He asked it Hathaway was one and I said, "No," but added: "I once stated to Hathaway my understanding of the matter; he made no answer, and I took his silence for consent." "Now," said Dr. Talimage, "I will tell you something that you ought to know about Hathaway," and he proceeded to said Dr. Talmage, "I will tell you something that you ought to know about Hathaway," and he proceeded to state that Hathaway was a dishonest and untruthful man, or words to that effect; that he had gone away from Brooklyn in debt all over the town; that the Tabernacle had had great difficulty and embatrassment in consequence of inese debts; that Hathaway's last year in the Tabernacle had nearly ruined it, and that if he had continued there he would have ruined it. Then he used some word about the funds like misuse or missipply. I thought that he used the word detailter, but as he assured me that he did not, I am not willing to swear that he did. It conveyed to my mind the meaning by which the word defauter is the generic description.

Q. Did you believe what Dr. Talmage said about Hathaway I A.—I can't say that I did. I was in great doub, and perplexity of mind. I was astonished and sh-eked at the statement. One toing that made me hesitate to believe it was this. I haked Dr. Talmage if this was so why they sent him away to Princeton with so much eclat, and he replied that they were glad to get ind of him.

On When did you see Mr. Hathaway after that A.

-When did you see Mr. Hathaway after this! A .-Q.—When did you see Mr. Hathaway after this? A.—He came to my study about the Christmas holidays. He was pale and agitated. He asked me if I had shandered him and made statements to Dr. Talmage imperaching his micgrity—whether I had said that no had "given away" the Tabernacle, I said that I wanted to tell him what Dr. Talmage had said, and then told him what I have described here. He seemed overcome, and his eyes filled with tears. He said: "What, in the name of God, shall I do?" if he should bring the matter before the Presbytery I I said I would not do so, and advised him to seek counsel of the professors at Princeton.

INTERRUPTING THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. Q .- When did you see him again ! A .- About a week ten days later he came to my study again, and said that Dr. Talmage had denied making the statements I said he had made. He had hardly said this when Dr. Taimage appeared at the door. He turned as if to go away, and I said, "Come in ; God has sent you." We had a long conversation. I told him in Mr. Hathaway's presence what he had said to me about Hathaway. rescoe what he had a sed the word defaulter, when he interrupted me and ald that he did not use that word—it was not in his ocabulary. I replied that it didn't matter what ord he used, that it left that impression vocabulary. I replied that it didn't matter what word he used, that it left that impression on my mind. He made no response. In our subsequent conversation be spoke of the condition of sings in the Tabernack, and said that I had interrupted the work of the Holy Spirit. I said that this work would not be interrupted by getting at the truth. He invited Hathaway to go with him so see Major Corwin, and they went away together.

Q-Did you know at this time that Dr. Taimage had called you a notorious liar, and said that he did not wish to see you until the Judgment Day! A-I did not.

Q—Have you spoken to Dr. tailings since I A.—
have never held any conversation with him.
The witness was then cross-examined by Dr. Spear.
Q—Were you aware before these proceedings that the
difficulty between Mr. Hathaway and Dr. Talmage had
been amicably settled I A.—Mr. Hathaway told me
that he had accepted a cettlement and was satisfied

citness stated that Mesers, Crosby and Hathaway which he had drawn up, and Mr. Crosby and that if the matter came to a trial he would subtema both Dr. Van Dyke and Mr. Hatuaway as witnesses.

Q — Is it new your judgment as a minister and a christian man that there was any necessity for reviving this difficulty. Which had been settled 10 two years, and making it a mater of judicial investigation? A.—That is a question for the Pressylery to decide.

NOT AN UNBROTHE LY PROCEEDING.

Q .- Is such action kind and brotherly and in the spirit of the Gospell A .- I do not think that the Pressytery intended to do anything unkind, or unbrotherly, or contrary to the spirit of the Gospel. Q .- Did you have a conversation with him and Crosby

reference to the resolution which forme" the conmencement of these proceedings ! A -He repeated to me verbally the substance of a resolution which he in tended to offer, and asked mo if it would be in accord ance with Presbyterian usage. I said it would, but de

ce with Presbyterian usage. I said it would, but de-ned to advise aim.

2 - You did not draft it I A.—No, sir.

2 - Were you aware that he was going to present it I - I had the impression that he would.

2 - After the committee was appointed did you have y conference with its members in resard to their ark I A.—Only with Mr. Greeby. During the continues to gaire about the usages of the church.

3 - Did you are the first report of the committee before Did you see the first report of the committee before

s made ! A.-No, str. -Did you know its general character! A.-No, sir .-No: I wrote if there in the pow.
Dr. Spear-I am giad to hear it. It corrects a false

before it was presented ! A.—It was read to me by Mr. Crosby in his study. Crosby in his study.

Q.—For what purpose 1 A.—He wished to get my judgment as to whether it was in accordance with Presoyterian law and usage.

Q.—You had nothing to do with drafting it 1 A.—No.

Q.—Did you make any suggestions? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Were you present at any of the meetings of the committee? A.—No, sir.
Dr. Spear then It quired as to the witness's reasons for writing the article in The Presbylerian. The witness said that he learned the facts about the Tabermacle in the same way that he obtained the greater part of his information. He declined to name the persons from whom he got the information are presented as the property of the information.
Q.—Did you mean to say that the plan pursued was a disguised pew-rental system? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you madure of Dr. Talmage or of the members of the session or the Board of Trustees? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Then you took a rumor? A.—No; I had positive information.

THE TEUTH NO INJURY TO ANYONE. Q.-Did you not think your statements calculated to ajure the Tabernacle ! A .- No, sir; the truth never in-

jures anybody. Q .- To injure its reputation ? A .- Not its just reputa-

Q-What would you think of such statements about your own church? A -I should have no objection if the statements were true. Q .- Are there not some truths which had better not be

Q—Are there not some truths which had better not be known! A.—Not about churches. The truth about them is always best. Let us the truth about of your article! A.—I am not prepared to say that. Q.—Do you not say that the Tabernacle was a rotten. sinking concern! A.—I have no recollection of saving it. Q.—Did you not say that the church was swamped be indebtedness and would have to be sold at auction! A.—I have no recollection of it, but I can't swear to a negative.

A.—I have no recollection of it, but I can't swear to a negative.

Q.—Did you not say to a member of this Presbytery that Dr. Talmage was a bufloon I A.—I don't remember using any such insuage.

Q.—Did you not say that Dr. Talmage was not fit to be in the Presbyterian Church, and that he ought to be get out of it! A.—I have no recollection of using this language. My opinion was that he had not the qualifications of a Presbyterian minister, and that he was not in sympathy with our church, and I may have expressed it. I never said that he ought to be got out of it. I may have said that he ought to be got out of it. I may have said that he would be happier elsewhere.

After further questions Mr. Millard inquired if Mr. Talmage had said that Mr. Hathaway had abused his position, etc., would be not have been justified in saying what he did.

The Rev. Mr. Foote—I must object to this.

The Rev. Mr. Jones—The question is purely suppositions. It is an insimuating and certainly a dishoust way of putting the question.

Mr. Millard [warmyl]—This is certainly a discourteous

stitous. It is an instanting and certainly a disconest way of patting the question.

Mr. Millard [warmly]—This is certainly a discourteous remark. I stand here on my rights as counsel to insist that it must be withdrawn.

Mr. Jones—I withdrawn.

The cross-examination was closed with a few more questions. To Mr. McCullagh, Dr. Van Dyke said that he never suggested or advised Mr. Crosby to bring the matter before the Presbytery. After some questions by Mr. Hathaway the witness was dismissed.

MR. CROSBY'S TESTIMONY.

The next witness was the Rev. Arthur Crosby, chairnan of the Prosecuting Committee. He testified that until the time when he called Mr. Talmage's attention to the rumors about him, his relations to that elergyman were very pleasant. After some objections to tine of testimony by Dr. Spear the witness was allowed to proceed, it having been explained that his testimony related to the seventh specification, which charges Mr. related to the sevental specimens. Talmage with announcing from his pulpit that he was to be tried for heresy, when he knew that charges of falsehood and deceit were to be preferred against him. Mr. Crosby testified: A year ago to day I went to a meeting of the Presbytery at the Tabermaele. Dr. Talmage met me in the aside and invited me to have a conversation with him. He said that he had heard that I was going to bring up the Morgan affair. I said that I was going to offer a resolution requesting the Presbytery to appoint a committee to confer with him in regard to the rumors which were affine to his discredit. He objected strongly to this action. I said that I considered it of great importance to the welfare of the church and the homor of the Presbytery. Finally he said: "If you will let the matter drop I will neet you and one or two other members of the Presbytery, and I can explain the whole matter so that the most prejudiced person will be satisfied." I remember that he mentioned Dr. Wells and Dr. Van Dyke. At last I let the matter drop, and said that I would consider his proposition. Talmage with announcing from his pulpit that he was

Het the matter drop, and said that I would consider his proposition.

Q.—Did he say anything about the feeling of members of the Presbytery toward him i A.—Yes; he said there was a good ocal of feeling against him, and that many members of the Presbytery would be only too delighted to see the Tabernacle submerged. On the following Monday I wrote him a letter declining his proposition, as I wished a public vindication. I said that I wished he could see his way clear to adopt the course I proposed. The next day or the day after, Dr. Talmage and Major Corwin called on me. Dr. Talmage demanded the names of the persons who had privately spoken against his veracity, and also the names of those to whom I had repeated the standers. I declined to give him any names. He gave me a paper, signed by him, making this demand.

This paper and the letter referred to by the witness.

making this demand.

This puper and the letter referred to by the witness were put in evidence, and then the court adjourned.

OBITUARY.

SIR ANTONIO PANIZZI.

The death in London of Sir Antonio Panizzi, the eminent Librarian of the British Museum, has already been announced. He was bern at Brescello, in the Ducky of Modena, September 16, 1797. He studied the classics at Reggio, and law at the University of Parms, where he received the degree of Doctor in Law in 1818. He began the practice of law, but in the pointeal troubles of Italy in 1821, he was seriously compromised. He took part in the Piedmontese revo lution, and, baving been betrayed by a friend who was taken prisoner, he was arrested at Cremona, but death by default, and all his property confiscated. He was expelled with other Italian fugitives from Clark, was read by A. B. Miller, showing a reduction in Geneva, and took refuge in England. He was fortunate in the friendship of the historian Roscoe, who entertained him hospitably, and after teaching some time in Liverpool, he received the appointment of Professor of Italian in University Col ge, London, which appointment he held for three years. Through the interposition of Lord Brougham e was made, in 1831, Assistant Librarian of the British Museum, and when in 1837 the Rev. Mr. Baker resigned the Keepership of the Printed Books, the post was conferred upon M. Panizzi. Complaint was made that such an office should be bestowed upon a foreigner, but

Sir Antonio Panizzi edited in 1830-334 Bonardo's "Or-lando Innamorato," and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto 19 vols.), the former poem being restored to the purity of the original text, and being accompanied by a remarkable preface in English in which the Celtic origin of the Italian poets was maintained. Bir Antonio in 1835 published an edition of the "Senettie Canzono" of Bonardo; and in 1858 a fine collection of the first four editions of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, which was printed at the expense of Lord Verton. In 1858, in a pamphiet entitled "Chi Era Francesco da Rolognat" ne asserted the identity of the celebrated type-ion der with the great painter, Francisco Francia. M. Panizal he asserted the identity of the celebrated type-ion der with the great painter, Francisco Francia. M. Panizzi was knighted in 1876.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.

Yesterday was the third day of the Book Trade Sale at Clinton Hall. The attendance was large, and the bidding was lively for books which sell readily at retail. Valuable works that have not a ready market were sold cheaply. The sale included the publications the following firms: Claxton, Haffeifinger, Philadelphia; Ford, Howard Hurlbert, New-York; Roberta Brothers, Bo ton; J. M. Stoddert & Co., Philadelphia; James S. Viriue, N. w. York; George Routledgo & Sons, London and New York; Shafer & Koradi, Philadelphia; Scorill Manufacturing Company, New York; T. E. endon and New York; Shafer & Koradi, Philadelphia; avvil Mannfacturing Company, New York; T. R. eterson & Brothers, Philadelphia; Henry A. Young & o., Eoston, and H. Sotheran & Co., No. 36 Picendilly, ondon, Eng. The books were of a miscellaneous naracter, and covered about eighty pages of the dialogue. There was a great variety of works of law, esteine, poetry, religion and ectence by well-known afthors. Among the lighter literature were the works Harriet Beecher Stowe, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, then Marris Lean Laston. on Morris, Jean Ingelow, Joaquin Miller, Susan Coolidge, Edward E. Hase, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Heatt, Mrs. Warfield and Miss Dupuy. There was a choice selection of standard English works. On Tuesday the sale amounted to about \$24,000.

Washington, April 9.-Passed Assistant Engineer Robert W. Milligan has been deteched from the Montauk and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, and Passed Assistant-Engineer C. H. Greenleaf is de tached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting

The War Department has to-day decided with refer ence to the case of C. H. Clay, late of the 24th Infantry, that the claim by a discharged soldier for acrears of pay up to the date of his actual withdrawal from the service should not be disallowed merely because he has been convicted of crime by the civil sathorities.

The recently published freatise on military law by Licutenant R. A. Ives, of New-York, has, by order of the War Department, been adopted as a text book in the United States Military Academy.

Scene-Railway arch, Maxwell-st., Glasgow; (we street arabs are quarrelling over a game of outch and tose; an old gent interposes. Old gent: "Come come, you shouldn't quarrel in that way; what have you done, my lad, that he should strike you?" First street arab: "Nacthing, sir." Second street arab: "Yer a lie! Ye ca'd me a bank director!"

"STRADY, AWHILE."-Curate: "Good morning, Curacy; I hope you are getting on better no Artisan: "Yes, master, thankee. I am saving Curate: "I am glad to hear that. How much have mpression on my mind.

Mr. Crosby (sotto voce)—Other false impressions will saved! "Artisan: "I have got a penny, master, and am saved! "Artisan: "I have got a penny, master, and am saving it till I get another, and then I am going to have a pint."—[London Fun.

RAIL AND CANAL TRAFFIC. LIVE STOCK AND SCHEDULE RATES. RAILROAD MANAGERS AGAIN IN CONFERENCE-DIS

SATISFACTION AT THE RESULT. -

A conference of railroad managers was held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, the session lasting from 11 a. m. until 3:30 p. m. The trunk lines were represented by A. L. Cassatt, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; James H. Rutter, general traffic manager, J. B. Dutcher, live stock agent, and E. Clark, jr., general freight agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; G. R. Blanchard, vice-president, and R. C. Vilas, general freight agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company. No representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Road was present. The Western roads were represented by J. N. Me-

were announced, and the Conference adjourned ane disYork, Labo Erm and western Individual proSprigaration of the distance of the desire of the distance of

pounds, on a basis of Chicago to New York, the new schedule to go into effect on Monday, April 14. Railroad men discussed the action freely after the meeting addourned, and there was a general feeling of opposition to the action of the trunk lines. A leading cattle shipper remarked that the new schedule would not last over a week, and that if the trunk lines carried out this policy the bulk of Western traffic would be sent over the Battlinger and Ohig Road.

Pool Commissioner Fink has fested a circular to trunk line agents, calling their attention to recent cutting on West-bound freight by fast freight lines, and instructing them that they will not be permitted to make any lower than tariff rates to any shippers, "it being the intest and purpose of the order to secure to all shippers between the same places the same rates of transportation for like services performed," The order also designates by name the regular trunk line agents, through whom alone all contracts must be made.

In referring to the order, Commissioner Fink said yesterday: "The trouble was caused by Western roads holding out speeds inducements to simpers, of which not permitted fo accept less than schedule rates, gave notice to shippers of the lower rates charged by the fast freight lines, while was not proper. The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation bave complained irequently of such special arrangements, and tals order will not prove satisfactory to those shippers who have recently received rebuies. The irank lines propose hereafter to divert freight on which rebates have been promised to some other road, and in this manner secure the same rate to all shippers as the only way to maintain schedule rates."

DISCUSSIONS OF MERCHANTS. THE BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION MEET-

ING-DEMANDING BETTER MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS AND CANALS.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, the annual finan cial report of Superintendeut of Public Works B. S. W. expenses for the year ended February 1, 1879, as com, pared with the previous year, of \$425,029 50, and an increase in tolls in 1878 over the previous year of \$112.452 Resolutions favoring Dr. Hayes's proposal to authorize an appropriation for such repairs in the canals as may not be prepared for by receipts of toils were adopted The Canal Committee of the Board was empowered t visit the Legislature and to urge upon its members the importance of passing Dr. Hayes's resolution at this

Darwin R. James submitted the report of the Special Committee on Railroads, which expressed grat fleation with the result of the investigation of railroad management before the Assembly Committee thus far, and a belief that the investigation would be thorough and impartial. Charles Watrous offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that in the opinion of the Board the bill which has passed the Assembly, to regulate railroad freight charges on milk, is a just and reasonable

A resolution was adopted declaring that the Mayor, in A resolution was adopted declaring that the Mayor, in filling the vacancy in the Fire Department May I, should appoint a person without regard to political consideration, and protesting against the pres-ent bill before the Legislature looking to the increase of the Board of Fire Commission-ers to four members instead of three; in the opinion of the Board, the duties could be better performed by one competent and experienced commis-

performed by one competent and experienced commis-sioner.

F. B. Thurber presented a preamble and resolutions favoring the bill of Dr. Hayes, as amended, now before the Legislature, which provides for the building of a timel under the Hudsen Elver for transportation pur-poses. One of the resolutions is in favor of "giving to railroad companies the largest possible privileges consistent with the public interests," but deprecates the "indiscriminate legislation in their laterest, such has has prevailed in the past." M. M. Caleb read a pri-vate communication from the Superintendent of Public Works, stating that no date had been set for the open-ing of the causis, but he hoped it would not be later than the lat of May.

A CONVICT ON THE WITNESS STAND.

THE CONVICTED SECRETARY OF THE NEW-RO-CHELLE SAVINGS BANK TELLS ABOUT THE DI-RECTORS' METHODS.

A suit was recently begun by Benjamin M. Tompkins, receiver of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, against the former trustees of that institution. These George Wilson, States Barton, George P. Ackerman, Jesse Colebrook, George Ferguson, Courad Roth, George W. Davids and J. Laubdin. The bank failed in the early part of 1877. The secretary, William R. Humphreys, at that time fled to Canada, and upon au examination of the books it was discovered that he had embezzied about \$13,000 of the funds. He was subsequently arrested, tried and sentenced to three years' imprisopment.

The present action against the trustees is upon the harge of gross negligence in the performance of their duties; also with aiding the secretary in emberzitng the moneys of the bank and making unsafe and fliegal investments whereby the bank suffered a loss of \$13,000 additional, making a total of \$25,000, the sum demanded by the plaintiff.

Mosca Smits, of No. 101 Broadway, was appointed referee, and the first hearing in the case was had yeserday. Mr. Ponfield and Mr. Disbrow were present ecompanied by counsel. The absent members of the coard were also represented by counsel. Humphreys, he convicted secretary, who is now confined in the jail at White Plains, was present as a witness. He testified tha know edge of the Bank Department, and the superint tendent demanded in 1870 that it should be made good in each. The trustees then passed a resolution agreeing they made their semi-annual report and testified that they had made good the deficit, the fact was that they had simply given notes and cheeks for the amount

being established, he moved for the dismissal of his cilents on the ground that, as the complaint was based upon the action of the board of 1877, they could not be held accountable. A forther hearing will take place on

METHODIST CHURCH WORK.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE. STATISTICAL REPORT-MEMBERS RECEIVED FLOM

OTHER CONFERENCES - STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS. NEWBURG, N. Y., April 9 .- At last night's

ssion of the New-York Conference of the Motto list Entscopal Church the appointments for the ensuing year were announced, and the Conference adjourned a neither. Following are the principal appointments of the mem-bers of the Conference for the coming year: NEW-YORK DISTRICT-M. S. Torry, Presiding Elder, New-ork.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE. CLOSING EXERCISES-THE RIV. SENECA HOWLAND

AND THE REV. J. H. BEALE SUSPENDED. New-Haven, Conn., April 9 .- The New-York East Methodist Episcopul Conference accepted the invitation of the Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, to hold the next Conference there. The Committee on the Historical Society recommended the preparation by each minister of a history of the church over which he

presided. The Rev. Seneca Howland, of Islip, L. L. was con victed of dishonesty, and suspended for one year. He

appealed from the decision.

The committee to consider the charges against the Rev. J. H. Beale, of Wallingford, of kissing the female members of the congregation, reported the charges to be sufficiently substantiated to warrant suspension for

one year. The Conference then adjourned. Following are the appointments:

Following are the appointments:

New York Distract—John W. Beach, Presiding Elder,
New York

New

Ham Bible Society.

BROCKLEN (ASTRICT - A. S. Graves, Presiding Elder,
Brock Lyn-Sanies Street, L. Farker, York Street, A. C.
Stevens, Washington Street, D. D. Ferris; Johnson
Street, G. L. Taylor; Facility Street, M. B. Chapman;
William Street Missien, to be shipilled Carroll
Park, A. B. Sanford; Warren Street, U. W. Gallarder;
Eighteenth Street, R. W. Jones; Graves, J. S. Breckbridge;
Ha son Phics, J. M. Rackieg; Pheet Street, J. Schnons, Do
Kab Avenue, D. W. Millen, Shippon, J. S. Chabalta, New-York Avenue, D. A. Goodselle; Emburg, C. Bockman, Nostrand Avenue, G. W. Woodraff, Greene Avenue, G. F. Ke tell;
Jones Church, G. L. Thompson; Swedish Mission, Albert
Ertickson.

Subarban. - Dover and Perth Amboy Danish Mission, B. Subarban. - Dover and Perth Amboy Danish Mission, B. Johanson, East New York,

NEW YORK, HAST DISTRICT. New York-C. Fletcher, saming Elder: Seventeenth Street, G. A. Grodsell Presiding Elder: Seventmenth Street, G. A. Gods Twenty seventh Street, C. E. Gisver; Thirty-sevents Street, E. A. Roke: Beckman Hill, to be supplied Sixty-first Street, J. E. Coosman Seventy-first Street, J. E. Coosman Seventy-first Street, W. McAllister; Eighty-second Street to be supplied Sevente, L. S. Weed; North New York, George Stillman, Sabarden-West Farns, to be supplied. Weethwest: Broundale to be supplied; Olivelle, R. T. Nicheolt, E. Chester, to be supplied; Olivelle, R. T. Nicheolt, E. Chester, to be supplied; Olivelle, R. T. Nicheolt, E. Chester, to be supplied; Olivelle, S. M. Hammon Verno, M. L. Scodder: New Rochelle, S. M. Hammon Upper New Rochelle, to be supplied; Standard, S. M. Hammon King Street Church, J. R. Shepherd, Oremarich, Gro. 129 Rough Hill and Stanwich, to be supplied; Meanus, G. Graves; Stanford and Waterside, G. E. Reed, Louisire Springfield, James Rob. 1800. Darlen, G. R. Dusenius, Frank Ridge, etc., G. R. Dusenius, G. S. Dusenius, C. S. Charles, C. S. Wing, J. S. Sandors, Norwalk (Second Church, C. S. Wing, J. S. Sunders, Norwalk (Second Church, C. S. Wing, J. S. Sunders, Norwalk (Second Church, C. S. Wing, J. S. Sunders, Formalis, G. Sandor, G. S. Sandor, J. T. Robertson, Westport, W. Fatter, S. Sandor, J. T. Robertson, Westport, W. Fatter, S. Sandor, J. T. Robertson, Westport, W. Fatter, S. Sandor, J. R. S. Scarles, G. R. Noth Main etc., D. She West Stratford, E. L. Bray, Stratford, E. Rere, Waster, D. Scholmer, M. Prikabury, N. Prikabury, N. Prikabury, S. R. Prikabury, M. Prikabury, S. R. Prikabury, M. S. Parin and Long Hill, W. H. Stabburs, Sterney, W. Mattin, East Village and Four Bridges, to be simple Restory and Washington to be supplied. Woodville Warren, to be sunpided; Hiller, L. Doughas, to be supplied for the Communication of the Sandy Hook, etc., to be supplied Danbury, S. H. Be Reingen, L. S. Hough, S. H. Prikabury, N. H. Be Reingen, L. S. Hough, G. S. H. Prikabury, M. R. Sandor, J. S. Hough, G. Gravenick, M. Sandor, J. S. Hough, G. Gravenick, M. S. Sandor, J. S. Hough, G. Gravenick, M. S. Sandor, J. S. Hough, G. Sandor, J. S. Hough, G

CHESTER, Penn., April 8 .- A new iron steamsutp for C. H. Mallory's line, playing between New-York and Galveston, was issumeded from Rosen's support this afternoon. Sie is 329 feet loue, 89 feet width of beam, 28 feet depth of hold, and 2,590 sons burden.

A lady desired to communicate by electricity to her hu-band in the city too size of as humanand which she had promised for the Sunday-second fawhen the order reached him it read, "Uaro us a calborn, man feet long by two feet wide." [Boston lies 18 March 1

was permitted to prove by the witness that his clients resigned as trustees in the Summer of 1874. This fact